De Paladines' Left Wing Beaten on Saturday.

Evacuation of Orleans by the French.

LOSSES OF THE GERMANS BEFORE PARIS.

Another Sortie Expected---The French Massing at Creteil.

Capture of French Guns and Soldiers by the Germans.

General Manteuffel's Army in Possession of Rouen

France Still Resolute and Confident of Success.

Victory of the Garibaldians Near Autun.

THE ARMY OF THE LOIRE.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Evacuation of Orleans-De Paindines' Left Wing Doubled Up-An Ineffective Attempt to Hold the City-An Orderly Retreat.

I have just received news from the front, which I hasten to transmit for publication in the NEW YORK HERALD:-ORLEANS EVACUATED.

The result of the fighting near Orleans, between De Paladines' forces and those of Prince Frederick Charles, has been very bad for the French. Orleans was evacuated on Saturday night, and the Army of the Leire retreated to Blois, where it now is.

DE PALADINES' LEFT WING DOUBLED UP. There was much desultory fighting Friday and saturday on the line of the Loire, twenty miles from Ouzouer to Artenay, which ended in the left wing of the Army of the Loire being doubled up. On Saturday atternoon the Prussian army reached the railroad between Orleans and Tours at La Chapelle, near Orleans. About the same time a train with Gambetta on board was en route for the city, but was fired upon and forced to return.

AN INEPPECTIVE ATTEMPT TO HOLD THE PLACE. The Army of the Lore was then concentrated within the lines of the intrenched camp surrounding Or leans, capable of containing 200,000 men with 500 mon, most of the latter of which had been taken from the navy. It was determined to hold that position to the last moment, notwithstanding the French line of retreat was threatened by the success of the Prussians on the left wing.

THE RETREAT In a few hours it was found that the lines were ineffective for the defence of Orieans. The Prussians on arriving before the place threatened to bombard it, and to prevent this, General Pallières, sented to evacuate It. This was done at midnight Saturday, when the heavy guns were spiked, the ammunition destroyed and the Army of the Loire withdrawn in good order, re treating to the left bank of the Loire. SCENE OF SATURDAY'S BATTLE.

It is evident, although we have not the details, that the battle on Saturday, in which the left wing severe engagement, and that the French were badly beaten. De Paladines' army, it will be remembered, at one time extended from Gien, in the de partment of Loiret, southeast of Orleans, to Venin the department of Loire et. Cher. A faw days ago it was announced that he had concer trated his forces before Orleans and occupied a strong position, his line running north and northeast of the city. This concentration was evidently with the purpose of pushing on towards Paris and forming a junction with Trochu's army.

This explanation is necessary, because our special despatch reports the fighting as having taken place along the line between Ouzouers and Artenay. There are two places of the former name. One of them, Ouzoners-le-Marcne, is a village of 1,600 inhabitants, situated in the Department of Loire et Cher, northeast of Vendôme, and between that place and Artenay. The other is Ouzouer-sur-Loire, a small village, situated east southeast of Orleans and between Gien and Artenay. It was evidently between this place and Artenay that the fighting took

A despatch from Versailles gives the exact points where the battle was fought. It states that Prince Frederick Charles drove the French near Chevilly and Chilleurs. As will be seen on the map, Chevilly is almost due north of Orleans, on the Paris Rail. road, not far south of Artenay, while Chilleurs (Chilleurs-aux-bois) is situated northeast of Orleans and nearly east of Artenay. Chevilly is about seven and Chilieurs about thirteen miles from Orleans. Both places lie in the valley near the tier of forestclad hills which begin at a point some six miles north northeast of Orleans, running in an easterly direction for some stateen miles and continuing in as outheast course for a great distance. La Chapelle, where the train which contained

Gambetta was fired upon, is a small railroad station within four miles west-southwest of Orleans, and within artillery range of the river Loire. It is thus apparent that the left wing of the Army of the Loire was turned, and that it ran great risk of being completely cut off from Tours. But even if it had been out of, it would still have had a safe line of retreat to Bourges, in the direction of Lyons.

The Evacuation of Orleans-French Official Report-Necessity for the Act-Narrow Escape of Gamberts-Prussian Threat to Bombard-Orderly Retreat of the French.

TOURS, Dec. 5, 1870. An official communication announces that General "Aurelle de Paladines on the night of the 3d of December advised the government of the necessity of evacuating Orleans and retreating to the left hank of the Loire.

The government, bowever, was of opinion that it would be better to hold firm at Orieans; but General D'Aureile de Paladines reiterating his views of the necessity for a retreat, the government decided to act accordingly. But at noon on the 4th of December General de Paladines telegraphed to the government that he had changed his opinion, and that he would hold Orleans.

NARROW ESCAPE OF M. GAMBETTA-EVACUATION OF THE CITY. Whereupon M. Gambeita started to go to Orleans; but when near La Chapelle his train was fred upon by Prussian cavalry, and Gambettta returned to Tours, where he found a despatch from General Pel-Here announcing that the enemy had demanded the evacuation of Orleans under a threat that they would bombard the place, and that Peiliere had agreed, in the name of General de Paladines, to comply

THE RETREAT ORDERLY.

powder destroyed, and at midnight the Prussians occupied Orieans. Despatches from the chief of the corps d'armée announces that the retreat was made od order, but no despatches have been received from General de Paladines

The French Driven Into the Forest of Orleans VERSAILLES, Dec. 4, 1870. Yesterday Prince Frederick Charles, with the Third and Ninth corps, drove the enemy near Che-villy and Chillent into the forest of Orioans, captur-

Before the Retreat—"he French in a Strong Position—A Hopeful Despatch from De Paladines—Places Recaptured by the Ger-mans—A Severe Buttle on Saturday.

Tours, Dec. 4-Midnight. The Army of the Loire is waiting in a strongly intrenched position north of Orleans in expectation of a concentrated attack by the Prussians.

Colonel Charette is wounded and a prisoner. A HOPEPUL DESPATCH PROM DE PALADINES. Later advices say that General D'Aurelle de Pala dines writes as follows to the Bishop of Orieans:-We have had a series of successes. I do not say victories; I reserve that word for to-morrow. To day a general engagement took place for a junction of the armies of Paris and of the Loire near Etampes. The position won by the French at Ville pain on Thursday, and retaken by Von der Tann on Friday, was again retaken by the French on Saturday. General Sonnet, having advanced too far be

fore his troops, was made prisoner. At four other points the Prench have been successful. General Ducrot is still master of the situa-

The Sixteenth corps, under General Polker, and the Pifteenth corps, under General Reyan, fought with great courage.

PLACES ON THE LOIRE RECAPTURED BY THE GERMANS. On Friday the Prussians recaptured from the French the following named places:-Ferminieres, Guillonville, Newville and Villepain. A GENERAL ENGAGEMENT SATURDAY.

It is reported there was heavy fighting all along the lines yesterday. The Pontifical Zouaves were terribly cut up. They lost three-quarters of a battalion. Charette, himself, their commander, was

THE BATTLES BEFORE PARIS.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. No Further Attempt to Force the Prussing

Lines-The French Mussing Near Cretell-Guns and Men Captured-General Ducrot Still Holding His Positions-Losses of the struggle for life and liberty. Saxons and Wurtembergers.

late hour Sunday night. There had been no further attempt to force the Prussian lines.

LONDON, Dec. 5, 1870

THE FRENCH MASSING AT CRETEIL. A telegram from Versailles, of to-day's date, re ports that the French have been driven from Chevilly and have abandoned Champigny-sur-Marne.

Advices from Paris have been received up to a

They are now massing near Creteil. The cold is intense, and the troops suffer severely

from exposure. FRENCH GUNS AND SOLDIERS CAPTURED

A Versailles despatch of Sunday evening's date reports that the French before Vincennes have been reinforced.

In the fight of Friday General Treskow's division took from the French seven guns. They also captured 1,800 prisoners, including one general and two other officers.

GENERAL DUCROT NOT DRIVEN PROM THE MARNE. Tours advices declare that the Parisians are successfully holding their own, and that the movement of Paladines continues. General Ducrot was not driven from the field on Thursday; on the contrary, his army have gained an important threatening position on the east bank of the Marne

LOSSES OF THE SAIONS. ses sustained by the Saxons in the battle around Paris from November 30 to December : are estimated at about 1,800 men. Four regiments of the Saxon forces-the 104th, 106th, 107th and 108th-lost fifteen officers killed and sixty-three wounded. The total number of French prisoners taken was about 3,000.

LOSS OF THE WURTEMBERGERS. despatch from Stuttgart, dated to day, states that the total loss sustained by the Wurtemberg officially reported to be 848 killed and wounded. SEVERITY OF WEDNESDAY'S ENGAGEMENT.

A correspondent telegraphs from Versailles, on the 2d inst., that the fighting of the 30th was as hard as any during the whole war. The French consider that they won a partial triumph, because they took one hundred German prisoners and occupied positions far in advance of their former line of outposts in the sortie between the Seine and the Marne. The French had an overwhelming force. The Wurtembergers lost 700 men in killed and wounded, but retook much of their lost ground. The prisoners taken were all Saxons. The French in the sortie employed four whole divisions. No efforts could wholly drive them back.

Details of the Sorties-Victory for the French-The Captured Positions Still Held-German Losses-Opinion of a German Officer-The Investing Line Enlarged. LONDON, Dec. 5, 1870.

A courier arrived from Versailles on the night of the 3d with details of the fighting of the 30th of No vember and 2d of December. THE CAPTURED POSITIONS STILL HELD BY THE

PRENCH.

The French now hold the line from Brie to Cham. pigny, stretching across the neck of the peninsula formed by the bend of the Marne. DETAILS OF THE FIGHTING.

At seven o'clock on the morning of the 2d, the Prussian Second and Eleventa corps, with three brigades of Wurtembergers, attacked Brie and Champigny, capturing the former and a part of the latter. At ten o'clock the French advanced to regain these positions and the battle raged for six nours, when [the Prussians were driven out of both Brie and |Champigny, and were repulsed also from the post lone of Villiers and Concilly; the latter, however, finally remaining in the possession of the Germans.

FRENCH SUCCESSES NORTH OF THE CITY On the north the French also hold Gennevilliers and Epinay, which were captured on the 30th by the

GERMAN CASUALTIES. The losses of the Germans during the two days' fighting were 6,500, as follows:—The Saxons, 2,000; Second corps, 2,800; the Wirtembergers, 1,700. The French losses are not known.

OPINION OF A GERMAN OFFICER. A German officer at Versailles said to our correspondent that "Trochu can afford to lose six to ou three, and if he goes on in this fashion we shall all be used up, while he will have 50,000 left.

THE GERMAN LINE ENLARGED. The German line on the southeast is considerably

marijer back than before these engagements. MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Manteuffel in Roses-The French Still Warlike-Prussians Retreating on Rheims-Defeat of General Von Werder-Belfert Bombarded-Storing Previsions for Paris.

LONDON, Dec. 5, 1870. A despatch from Versailfes dated yesterday reports that General Manteufel and his army are In

THE FRENCH STILL RESOLUTE AND CONFIDENT. Special French despatches to the London Times and Telegraph this morning show that the people are more encouraged and better assured than ever Accordingly the marine batteries were spiked, the | before, Although in the midst of almost crushing

SCENE OF DE PALADINES' OPERATIONS.

Battlefield of Saturday on the Loire---Position of De Paladines Before His Left Wing Was Doubled Up---Situations of Artenay, Chevilly, Chilleurs and Ouzouer.



PRUSSIANS RETREATING TOWARDS RHEIMS.

A despatch from Lille, dated Sunday evening.

announces that the Prussian army operating in the

DEFEAT OF GENERAL VON WERDER.

Lyons despatches of the 3d inst. report that

fighting occurred all day on Saturday between

sians under General Werder, between the villages of

Autun, in the Department of Saone et Loire, and

Arnay le Duc, in the Department of Côte d'Or. The

French were successful, and General Cremer is new

BELFORT BOMBARDED.

STORING PROVISIONS FOR THE PARISIANS.

It is rumored that Erlanger is storing vast quanti-

ties of provisions at Havre for the inhapitants of

A RELIGIOUS QUESTION

Bishop Mermillod pronounces false the reports

that French prisoners in Germany have been

THE FORCES AT BEAUNE.

The Germans say that at Beaune they fought with only eleven thousand men against a French force of

CAROLINA.

The Financial Condition of the State

Governor W. W. Holden, of North Carolina, in his

last annual message says the present debt of the

Old or ante-war bonds, \$8,378,200; bonds is

railroad companies during the war, under passed prior to May 20, 1861, \$313,000; bonus is to Chatham Railroad Company, under ordinanc Convention, 1861, \$215,000; bonds issued since

As will be seen, there are included in the

close of the war, not special tax, \$8,986,845; special tax bonds, \$11,407,000. Total, \$29,900,045.

State debt?
There must be a compromise. The State debt

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

actively pursuing the flying Prussians.

Paris when the siege is over.

tempted to renounce their religion.

bombardment.

Garibaldi's forces and those of the Prus

North of France is retreating towards Rheims.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

The King of Spain Proclaims His Platform of Government.

"Order, with Liberty" and Constitutionalism, in Madrid.

ITALY AND SPAIN.

The Young King of Spain and the Crow Advices from Belfort have been received up to Bearers-Likely to Leave for Madrid. Saturday afternoon. The Germans had opened the FLORENCE, Dec. 5, 1870.

The Duke of Aosta has officially notified the depu tation of the Spanish Cortes of his acceptance of the Spanish Crown

He will probably accompany the deputation to

The Royal Platform and Promises FLORENCE, Dec. 5, 1870.

The Duke of Aesta, on receiving the Crown from fact that Spain had succeeded in "reconciling order stitutional traditions of his family, and believed that his conduct would be such that all parties would admit his honesty of purpose." MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH

A Near Neighbor Duly Notified.

LONDON, Dec. 5, 1870. It is reported that the Queen of Portugal has received a telegram from the Duke of Aosta announcing his intention to return to Madrid with the Spanish deputation

LOOKING TO THE "SPOILS." General Cialdini will undoubtedly be the Italian Minister at Madrid.

GERMANY.

STUTTGART, Dec. 5, 1870. The first American Lodge of the Independent Or der of Odd Fellow's has been instituted here by Dr-J. F. Morse, of California.

The French Craisers Off the Coast-De Hodas Last Emancipation Scheme Carried Out-Cubans Captured Near Santiago de Cuba. HAVANA, Dec. 5, 1870.

French war vessels continue to cruise off the Cuban coast for the purpose of intercepting the German steamers from New Orleans. Captain General de Rodas will leave the island on

the 15th. He liberated the remaining 4,000 negroes (emancipados) to-day, leaving no blacks on which the government has claim. These are now all free. The Cardenas volunteers have brought to Havana, by order of De Rodas, the Cuban prisoners, Mora and

Paredl, whose case excited so many comments here and in Spain last year, and they have been placed in charge of the proper authorities here. The Regent has granted to the city of Matanzas the distinctive title of "very loyal and noble."

The Spanish captain, Alfan, a native of St. Dominge, has captured the so-called Cuban Admiral Muñoz and five others in the rear of Santiago de

DOMINION OF CANADA.

convention, 1861, \$215,000; bonds issued since the close of the war, not special tax, \$5,956,845; special tax bonds, \$11,407,000. Total, \$22,900,045.

As will be seen, there are included in the above amount coupon bends amounting to \$1,128,000, issued on account of certain railroad companies in 1861, 1862 and 1865, the greater portion of which was expended for work done on the roads. These bonds are not marketable, having been issued during the war, but it is contended that they were not issued in aid of the rebellion, and ought to be recognized. It is believed that the larger portion of these are in possession of citizens of the State.

Under act of the General Assembly "to restore the credit of the State and to facilitate the construction of our unfinished railroads," bonds to the amount of \$4,343,000 were returned to the Treasury, including \$1,550,000 of the issue of \$2,000,000 to the chatham Railroad Company was omitted by the State Treasurer in the statement of the debt accompanying his report for 1860, by reason of the decision of the Supreme Court. This issue to the Chatham Railroad Company was omitted by the State Treasurer in the statement of the debt accompanying his report for 1860, by reason of the decision of the Supreme Court referred to. The debt is, therefore, actually reduced \$2,630,000.

The entire debt is, therefore, about \$30,000,000, to pay the interest on which, at six per cent, together with the amount necessary to conduct the State government, will require a fax of \$2,500,000. Will the people of the State submit to an annual payment of this amount of tax? To be candid with you, gentemen, I do not believe they will. I have not changed my opinion on this subject. I still believe it would be wise, and would be sound economy in the end, to pay the interest on the debt, and every dollar of it when due, yet I need not tell you, who are fresh from the people, that this is not to be expected or hoped for. The people reason thus on this subject:—They say they lost their bank notes, all their Stat New Question of International Law-Validity of Slave Marriages-Loss by Railroad Colli-

A case involving the legality of slave marriages in international law was argued before a full court of judges here on Saturday, the main question turning on the validity or otherwise of a marriage celebrate between two slaves some fity years ago in Virginia, and the legitimacy or fliegitimacy of the issue of such marriage. The argument on both sides was very lengthy. The Court reserved its decision. The loss by the collision of the two freight trains

on the Grand Trunk Railroad on Friday is estimated at over two hundred thousand dollars,

ALABAMA.

Both Houses of the Legislature in Session Messages from the Two Governors. MONTGOMERY, Dec. 5, 1870.

Both houses of the Legislature were in session to day, and Governors Smith and Lindsay, the rival cialmants of the gubernatorial chair, each sent a claimants of the gubernatorial chair, each sent a message to the Senate. That of Governor Smith was long and two thousand copies were ordered to be printed. The message of Governor Lindsay was not acted on.

The election of a United States Senator is exciting some interest and a ballot will be taken to-morrow. There are no new developments as to the condition of the contest for the possession of the executive chair.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

There must be a compromise. The State debt must be consolidated and interest paid accordingly, and the sconer it is done the better.

Assume, for example, that the debt is \$30,000,000. Three per cent on this would be \$900,000 per annum. But reduce the debt, by issuing new bonds, to \$15,000,000—the interest would be, at six per cent, the same amount as the above. The debt, however, would be still further reduced, if certain of the special tax bonds should be recognized and met only at the amounts which they commanded from first hands. The people would pay \$1,500,000 per annum to meet the interest and carry on the State government, but I doubt if \$2,500,000, as above stated, could be collected. I have deemed it my duty to speak freely on this subject. If I were dispessed to court popularity at the expense of duty, or if I leared the consequences of stating plainly what I know to be the feeling of our people, I would have avoided the expression of these views to your honorably body; out this question must be met, and the longer its settlement is postponed the greater will be the dimentiles that surround it. The interest on the bonds is constantly accumulating. This interest is not paid, and the debt is therefore growing rest is not noted. LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Dec. 5—1.30 P. M.—Consols, 92 a 52½ for both money and the account. American securities quiet. Stocks quiet.

LIVERPOOL COSTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 5—11.30 A. M.—The cotton market opened dull and irregular, Middling uplands, 8½d. a 9d.; middling Grienns, 9½d. a 9½d. The saiss of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 5—1.30 P. M.—Pork, 110s. per bbl. be the difficulties that surround it. The interest on the bonds is constantly accumulating. This inte-rest is not paid, and the debt is, therefore, growing larger and larger. Promptitude in the payment of interest is indispensable to credit. It is better to pay three per cent promptly on the whole debt than to pay six per cent once in two or three years, and then promise to pay, and fail to meet the promise.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE FOR GOVERNOR

ALBANY, Dec. 5, 1870.

The official vote for Governor will be declared by the State canvassers as follows:—Hoffman, 309,532; Woodford, 366,436; Graham (lubor reform), 1,907; scattering, blank and delective, 1,825. Total pote, 771,227. By direction of the President Lientenant Colonel J. W. Davidson, Tenth cavairy, is, at his own request, relieved from duty as professor of military tactics at the Kansas State Agricultural College and ordered to Join his regiment.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN-OTHELLO, - "Reason rules again nd moves on hand in hand, with genuine taste, might have justly been the remark of any one wh the numbers and character of the audience assembled at Nibio's Garder last evening, to witness in the presentmen of Shakspeare's grand tragedy portraying the loves and sorrows of the "Moor of Venice" continuance of the classical dramatic revival which it has been our pleasure warmly t record for a week past. There was something ab solutely different from the appearance, atmosphere and tone of Niblo's, or of any other theatre in the metropolis, at any other time than when the works of the immortal master are deineated. The scene seems on such occasion animate with other grace and peopled with other forms than at any commoner hour. There is a flavor of romance, a flush of poetic freshness and perfection, a subtle magic in all these beautiful creations of the matchless bard, that give even to their reality a glow of fairy land and to their most ordinary voices an airy melody. The garden of Eisinore, the forest of Arden, the quays of Venice and the palaces of Padua and Verona become part of our actual surrounding, and their inmates live and breathe with us, and yet in a magical many hued world of the past, while we listen to Shakspeare worthily repeated. Moreover, wherever his dramas are given the boxes and the gallerieseem filled with the faces of the gallant and the fair who have laughed and wept at them here and elsewhere, in the great and little theatres of the world, for generations past. Memory supplies other audiences and other actors to sit and move beside the real ones, and doubles and move beside the real ones, and doubles and multiplies emotions feit by thousands of other hearts in other years. A bind artist equal to his task might play hamlet or otherlo all alone in the darkened, empty house and hear the sure response of shadowy audiences—some who still live but only to remember; others who will never smile or weep again. There is this ineffable spell about Shakespeare, that the noblest efforts of dramatic and poetic genius succeeding num have never attained—an autique spiendor that outlasts time and all the change of men and manners.

splendor that outlasts time and all the change of men and manners.

The public yesterday evening fully felt this, and by their rapt, unflagging attention, instant and whole-souled response and quiet yet deep expressions of intellectual and spiritual pleasure paid profounder homage to the work than any written or spoken words could do. Mr. Walter Montromery, in the part of the Moor-one that has serely tested the greatest histronic talent that ever trod the stage-acquitted himself with even unexpected power. In the first act, appearing to labor under some weakness or constraint, he was hesitating and unequal, although his address, "Most potent, grave and reverend seignlors," "Most potent, grave and reverend seigniors,"

"Most potent, grave and reverent segmers," redeemed him; but, commencing really to fill his role, in the second act, he rose steadily in excellence until, in the fifth, he left no sceptic in the house to deny him the pain of a great artist. Mrs. Scott-Siddons in Deademona was simply enchanting. It is by far her best serious character. Figure, carriage, costume, manner, all were the gentle, trusting innoclineent, yet impassioned and elegant daughter is by far her best serious character. Figure, carrarge, costume, manner, all were the gentle, trusting, innocent, yet impassioned and elegant daughter of Venice in the olden time. Mr. Davenport's lago was magnificent from the first line to the last line, as fine a piece of acting in that part as ever was seen on the American boards. Continually appreciated, too, it was, as hearty plaudits showed. Mr. Mark Smith as Brabantie, Madame Ponisi as Emilia, Mr. Bowers as Rodrigo, Mr. Levick as Cassio were all excellent. The stage properties were in fine keeping; the set scenes superb; the light and ventiation all that could be wished for; the music rich, appropriate, well conducted, good. In very truth this was to lovers of the legitimate draina an ambrosial night, and with the charming comedy of "As You Like It," offered in repetition for this evening, after its unequalled success of last week, what need we say more to crowd the house and insure to the public of New York some hours that they will not fail to recall with equal profit and delight?

Stadt Theatre—Tannhauser.—We can forgive

STADT THEATRE-TANNHAUSER.-We can forgive

Wagner for much of his nonsense on the score of the truly magrificent music he has left us in his "Tannin the desire to make it constantly dramatic. composer loses the first principle of melody. He has loveliest themes that ever entered the head of a instances, impracticable. The three leading parts-Tannhauser, Wollfram and Elizabeth, for the parts of Walter and Venus are to some degree subordi nate-are conceived in the broadest and grandes style, but they are entirely too trying for the human voice, no matter what the abilities of the artist may be. The aris which is given to the Tannbauser, for instance, in the contest of the Meistersanger in the second act, is destructive to the finest voice, although highly dramatic. the orchestration of this opera is, we might say, its saivation. It is symphonic in dignity and a profitable study from beginning to end for any musician. We have always found fault with Wagner's sician. We have always found fault with Wagner's ideas of the numan voice, but in the "Tannhauser" he tells the story with the instruments alone. If, instead of "piling Pelion upon Ossa" in the elaboration of a vocal dramatic scene, he would condense his ideas and concentrate them upon a certain point instead of indulging in constant anti-climaxes, his opera would be a grand menument of genius. As for the performance at the Stadt last night, we cheerfully give it hearty approbation. Mine Louise Lichtmay, who appeared as Elizabeth, is one of the best lyric and dramatic (a very difficult combination) artistics that has appeared on the New York operatic stage for some years. Her voice possesses, with a ciear, ringing, sympatactic tone, that dramatic quality which presents before as with lifelike vividness, a Lucretia Borgia, a Norma or an Elizabeth. To Mr. Bernard, who undertook the extremely trying rule of Tannhauser, all praise is due. His voice is of the robusto order, but perfectly maileable. In some of the scenes it carried the audience along, and made them forget the actor in the passion-tossed victim of the Venusberg. We cannot say the same of Mr. Vierling, who sang the role of Wolfiram. His voice is of the passe order, and its extremely treacherous in tone. Habelmann unde Waiter an interesting feature in the opera, and Miss Rocmer invested Venus with much grace and tendernoss. Mr. Neuendorf led the orchestra with marked ability, and won more than Philharmonic honors by doing so. Such an opera as "Tannhauser" is terribly exacting in its kaleidoscopic changes, and needs a master hand to control it. The thirty-five instruments were like obedient sprites to the magic wand of the Artie who presided over them. The chorus, too, was unexceptionable. Lortzing's opera of the "Wildschutz" will be given this evening, "The Merry Wives of Windsor" on Wednesday, with the distinguished contraito Chara-Perl and Mr. Hölze in the principal "ôles, and on Friday Mr. Theodore Habelmann takes a benefit in the favorite opera, by ideas of the human voice, but in the "Tannhauser

WEBER'S PIANO ROOMS-SOIRER MUSICALE very interesting musical source, for the benefit of the victims of the war in France, was given last evening at Weber's piano warerooms on Fifth avenue. A large audience was in attendance, and Mme. Clara M. Brinkerhoff, soprano; Mile. Celestine Gottschalk, pianist; Miss Thompson, contraite; Mme. Finomeno Salcedo, violinist; Mr. G. Hall, baritone, and Mr. S. P. Warren, conductor, ient their valuable services for this laudable purpose. The programme comprises selections from Donizetti, Alard. Gottschalk, Meyerbeer, Baife, Hauser, Ganz, Randegger and Pactni, and was in general very well rendered. Miss Gottschalk proved herself an accomplished artist, and did full justice to her lamented brother's works. It would seem, from her playing, that she possesses a considerable share of that talent that has made the name of Gottschalk known wherever music is cherished and respected.

The Favarger French Readings.—A most encouraging and decided success has attended Mr. and Mme. Clara M. Brinkerhoff, seprano; Mile.

couraging and decided success has attended Mr Favarger's French readings and recitations at the Hall of the Union League Club. To-day, at the usual hour-three P. M.-he gives the last of the series of his novel and unique entertainments. The programme is a most attractive one, and will, no doubt, draw a large and appreciative audience. The success which has attended the present course will, it is to be hoped, induce Mr. Favarger to continue them throughout the present lecture season.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

The city of Elgin, Iil., is greatly excited by the appearance of a strange disease. Physicians believe they have discovered a new kind of human parasite which caused the death of a woman named Ives.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburg and Cornelisville Kailroad Company was held at Pittsburg yesterday. The earnings for the year are \$656,000, neing an increase of \$47,000 ever 1899. menig an increase of \$47,000 over 1809.

William L. Smith, democrat, was re-elected Mayor of Springfield, Mass., yesterday, on a citizens ticket, by 137 majority in a total vote of 5,117. The new Board of Aldermen will be composed of avera republicans and one democrat, and the Common Council of fourteen republicans and four democrats.

The body of Brintnall Sabin, of Providence, R. I., who has been missing about two weeks, was found yesterday in Sec-konk river near where his horse and buggy had been pre-viously recovered.

viously recovered.

Three stock thieves, named Frank Cleveland, Tom Madison and Jack Mason, were captured at Round Hill, Douglas county, Colorado, on Tuesday last, and tried by a Vigilance Committee, to whom they made a free confession, and were hanged on Thursday. Their confession implicated a number of others.

of others.

The stables of Colonel Wiley, centractor on the Northern Central Railroad, near Mount Royal reservoir, Railmore, west destroyed by fire yesterday and twenty-four mules per the first of the flames. Two colored men, who were asies per this destroyed to the flames of the stable of the supposed one fatally. From the fat that a strike hards for some time among the workmen employed by Colonel Wiley the fire is supposed by hare teen the work of an incendiary.

RUSSIA.

Earl Granville's Reply to Gortchakoff's Second Note.

English Cabinet Definition of the Eastern Question.

Peace and a Congress Recommended in the Queen's Name.

Turkey Reassured by the War Office Action in St. Petersburg.

Tae Question of the Danube Saved from Discussion.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Earl Granville's Reply to Prince Gortchakoff's Second Note-England's Diplomacy Towards Pence and a Congress

The following is the English Cabinet text of Earl Granville's reply to Prince Gortchakoff's second note on the Eastern question:-

EARL GRANVILLE TO SIR A. BUCHANAN.

FOREIGN OFFICE, LONDON, Nov. 28, 1870. SIR-The Russian Ambassador has read and given to me a copy of a despatch of Prince Gortchakoff of the date of 8th (20th) November. It is not necessary for her Majesty's government to recur to the important question of international law raised by the cir cular of Prince Gortchakoff, as they have nothing to add to the declarations on that subject which they bave aiready made.

His Excellency has been pleased enough to my knowledge of appeal which his Excellency states prevented that consultation and agreement with parties to the treaty which Russia would have proposed. I am aware that suggestions for a congress to settle other European questions have been made and not adopted. It has also been stated to me that intimations have been given to some of my predecessors that in the case of certain contingencles, which, however, have never occurred. the such 88 possession Principalities by Austria, Russia would feel bound to question some of the provisions of 1856; but I am ignorant of any occasion on which Russia, the party most interested, has proposed in any way to this country that a relaxation of the treaty should be taken into consideration. I cannot, therefore, admit that the imperial government can justify the proce by the failure of the efforts which never have been The courteous language in which Prince Gortchakoff's despatch is written, his assurance of the manner in which he would have preerred to open this question and his de of the strong desire for a confirmation of good relations between the two nations, articularly important at this time to en her Majesty's government in the belief that the tacles to such relations will be removed.

They observe that his Excellency describes the deciaration which has been made by Russia as an abrogation of a theoretical principle without any immediate application. If these words are to be construed into an announcement that Russia has formed and stated her own opinion of her rights, but has no intention of acting in conformity with it without due concert with the other Powers, they go far to close the controversy in

which the two governments have been engaged. Her Majesty's government has no objection to accept the invitation which has been made by Russia to a conference, upon the understanding that it assemble without any foregone conclusion as to the result. In such case her Majesty's government will be glad to consider, with perfect fairness and the respect due to a great and friendly Power, any proposals that Russia may have

You will read and give a copy of this despatch to Prince Gortchakoff. I am, &c., GR VILLE.

RUSSIAN POLICY

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Cabinet Movement for an Alliance With the

BERLIN, Dec. 5, 1970. Russia is coquetting with the Porte, and offers the Suitan a formal alliance which guarantees the integrity of the Turkish dominion.

Press.
St. Petersburg, Dec. 5, 1870.

Aristocratic "Denunciation" of the Prusslan

The journals of Moscow denounce in strong terms the Prussian press for their silence in regard to the

TURKEY REASSURED.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. The Sultan Believes in the Good Faith of

the Czar. CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 5, 1870. The proposal of a conference and the granting of urloughs to Russian soldiers removes the apprehensions of the Turkish government in regard to

AUSTRIA NON-COMMITTAL.

the maintenance of peace.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Gortchakoff Note "Duly Received." VIENNA, Dec. 5, 1870. The reply of Rus is to Baron Von Beust's last note has been received. It is identical with the answer made by Gortchakoff to Earl Granville.

The Question of the Danube Saved PESTH, Dec. 4, 1870.

Austria has Russia's positive assurance that all the supulations of the Paris Treaty concerning the freedom of the Danube shall be maintained, and that the discussion at the London conference will be confined to the neutrality of the Black Sea.

PROTEST AGAINST PAPAL SPELIATION.

Convention of Catholic Prelates in Buffalo Protest Against Italian Indignities to the

The Roman Catholic societies of this city are making extensive preparations for a grand procession on the occasion of the convention of the Prelates of the Church in this city on Thursday next, to protest against the late indignities offered Pope Plus by Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy. Archbish Plus by Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy. Archbishops Spaiding, of Maryland; McCloskey, New York; Parrel and Lynch, Canada; Bishops McQuade, Rochester; Kilroy, Canada, and other dignitaries of the church will be present. Religious exercises will be held at the Cathedrai throughout the day, commencing at six o'clock in the morning. There will be a procession composed of eight divisions, with banners and regalia, each division headed by a band of, music. Addresses will be delivered in English, French and German.

FEARFUL CALAMITY IN CINCINNATI.

Four Men Killed by the Fall of a Building. CINCINNATI, Dec. 5, 1870. Part of the west wall of a new building now erecting for the Cincinnati Gas and Coke Company, on the corner of Fourth and Plum streets, was blown down at haif-past two this afternoon by a strong wind that prevalled, burying five carpenters at work on the third floor. John Daner, of Cincinnati, and Henry Willinghoff, of Covington, were instantly killed, both shockingly mangled. Fian Jones, of Cincinnati, died in a few minutes seed Jack Steiniger, of Cincinnati, died shortly after reaching the hospital. Plume was seriously after John Wolfinder was slightly hur.